

THE BOURBON NEWS

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SWIFT CHAMP, Editor and Owner.

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Announcements for political offices must invariably be accompanied by the cash.



This paper has enlisted with the government in the cause of America for the period of the war.....

EDITORIAL MUSINGS.

How Our Boys Leave.

Have you noticed how the Bourbon county boys who leave Paris for the training camps take their departure as a matter of course? Very few of them seem to be greatly concerned over it. The ordinary man who leaves takes his departure in a matter-of-fact way, and attributes it to the god of Things-as-they-are, but but there are a few who leave more than their jobs and their petty plans which centers in themselves.

Many have gone and many more are still to go before the fate of democracy and civilization shall be settled by the result of the terrible world-war now being waged in Europe. And there is something very fine about the quiet way in which these boys have taken to their unpleasant task. There has not been any enthusiasm. That was right. A war like this does not ask for words, but for silent deeds. Our boys seem to understand it. They are going and many of them will never come back. But that is the fate of war and the toll of war, and to be expected. Their pleasant life of mediocre endeavor has come to an end. To be sure, we have never looked at them in the light of heroes. They were just plain, likable Bourbon county boys. Their outlook upon life was simplicity itself. Many of them were from the farms. Many were from the schools and offices. It was just graduation and then a job. Then, after a few years, another job a little higher up. Later, perhaps a home of their own, and some nice girl for a wife, and a baby, and many other things that constitute some small portions of the enjoyments of life.

To most of them, however, life meant a cheerful gift to be enjoyed as the faithful days came along. There was no searching for hidden motives or for an ulterior purpose. They were ruled by the admirable Divinity of Things-as-they-are. They accepted whatever came with a smile, just as they will meet death over there with a smile and brave front, and they did not ask questions. And, now, without a word of warning, they have been asked to face the invisible mystery. There was no complaint. They packed their grips, said their good-byes with a brave demeanor, though it cannot be denied there was many a stolen glance toward the old home as they left it. They went, and others will come after them. Not only the mothers, the fathers, the sisters, brothers and sweethearts send up their daily prayers for them, but every man, woman, and even children follow them with their prayers.

Wage Increase Decisions.

The National War Labor Board, of which former President William H. Taft and Frank P. Walsh are joint chairmen, rendered decisions one day recently giving substantial increases in wages to 50,000 employees engaged in twenty-two street railway enterprises. The percentage of increase in the awards ran from 35 to 40 per cent. in the larger cities, including Chicago, Detroit, Newark

and Rochester. In New Orleans the increase was 50 per cent. and in Galesburg, Illinois, it reached 65 per cent. A flat wage of 50 cents an hour was fixed in the Chicago case, and overtime work was arranged at time and a half pay, thus placing the employees on the same plane as skilled mechanics in Government industries.

Paul M. Warburg, of the Federal Reserve Board, in a recent address spoke of the "drastic shrinkages" that have occurred in public utility investments, and he expresses some alarm at the outcome. The records show that four companies with outstanding securities aggregating \$250,000,000 have gone into the hands of receivers this year. The utilities are paying increases of from 90 to 150 per cent for fuel, from 35 to 300 per cent for materials, and from 40 to 50 per cent for labor.

It is easy for the average mind to figure out why these increases in wages and other items of operation occur, but it is a little slower, but just as inevitable a process to figure out, that the five cent carfare will have to make the same kind of an exit that has been made by the five-cent loaf of bread and the five-cent quart of milk.

Roosevelt On Our Industries

Once in awhile Colonel Roosevelt talks about things in a way that all agree with, whether they are partisans or foes of the ex-President. Mr. Roosevelt has recently said that "in our industrial activities, alike of farmer, wage worker and business man, our aim should be co-operation among ourselves and control by the State to a degree necessary, in order to prevent tyranny and yet encourage and reward individual excellence." Colonel Roosevelt says that "government ownership should be avoided wherever possible; our purpose should be to steer between the anarchy of unregulated individualism and the deadening formalism and inefficiency of widespread State ownership. From time to time it has been found necessary for the Government to own and run certain businesses, the uninterrupted prosecution of which is necessary to the public welfare and which cannot be adequately controlled in any other way, but normally this is as inadvisable as to permit such business concerns to be free from all Government supervision and direction."

"Normally, and save where the necessity is clearly shown, our aim should be to encourage and stimulate private action and co-operation subject to Governmental control."

Just Suppose, Now!

Suppose no great war had happened. Suppose a President of the United States had given Cabinet portfolios to the Chairman of the Bethlehem Steel Company, a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., and the President of the Anaconda Copper Company.

You need not be extraordinarily endowed with imagination to suppose a roar of amazement and indignation. Only two or three years ago the Senate sternly refused to confirm President Wilson's appointment to the Federal Reserve Board of an otherwise reputable and competent man who was a Director of a big industrial corporation, and it had the hardest kind of work to persuade itself that a man with Wall Street banking experience might be as serviceable on a banking board as a country editor.

A valuable contemporary tells us that democracy instinctively and inveterately distrusts competence and success. That sounds hardly reasonable, yet our contemporary can point to a mass of evidence. We wonder whether the mass will increase or diminish after the war.

Conserving Paper.

If we are to have conservation of paper supplies in the United States as a measure of assistance to the Government, patriotic Americans will not complain. This is evident from the readiness with which newspapers have themselves advanced plans for conservation and are accepting Government orders for reduction of paper consumption, elimination of waste, etc.

But conservation of paper to be effective and fairly managed must go beyond restrictive regulations for newspapers or the prohibition of the establishment of new dailies or weeklies for the period of the war. Some check should be placed also on magazines and other periodicals of monthly or semi-monthly or perhaps bi-monthly appearance. A limit should be put on the amount of good white paper they can devote to reading matter and the advertising. Much could be saved this way without really hurting any one in the least.

from the Bureau of Public Information. There is where the first cut should come. Both common honesty and good example demand it.

Easier Than Vacationing.

It is much easier to die than to take a vacation. A man who is summoned to his last long voyage may set his house in order in an hour; a few words, written or dictated, will dispose of his possessions, and his heirs will gladly attend to the details. This done, he may fold his hands on his chest and depart this vexatious life in peace.

It is quite another matter to prepare for a few weeks' stay from town. There are bills to be paid; the ice-man, and the milkman, and the laundryman must be chalked off, and the daily paper restrained from littering the doorstep. There is hair to be cut, and teeth to be tinkered, and so on. In short, it takes days to stop the machinery of living for a fortnight, and days to start it going again. But, my dear, one must have a change.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED FOR RAILWAY CORPS SERVICE

The following is issued by the Department of Labor, U. S. Public Service Reserve, Lexington, Kentucky: "List of professions and trades for which induction is wanted at once into railway men into the Engineer Corps, as published by the Department of Labor, August 5, 1918.

"Superintendents; division engineers and engineers, M. of W.; field engineers draughtsmen of substantial railway experience; supervisors; roadmasters; section foremen; bridge foremen; switchmen; trackmen; trainmasters; assistant trainmasters; train dispatchers; yard masters; assistant yard masters; yard foremen; yard clerks; conductors; brakemen; flagmen; road foremen of engines; assistant road foremen of engines; traveling engineers; firemen instructors; enginemen; firemen; master mechanics; roundhouse foremen.

"Railroad boiler shop foremen; railroad blacksmith shop foremen; railroad machine shop foremen; car shop foremen; railroad foremen electricians; railroad construction foremen; railroad gang leaders; engine dispatchers; machinists, roundhouse, locomotive and car shop; machinists helpers, roundhouse, locomotive and car shop; machine hands, roundhouse, locomotive and car shop; boiler makers, roundhouse, and locomotive shop; boilermakers helpers, roundhouse and locomotive shop; blacksmiths, locomotive shop and car shop; blacksmith helpers, locomotive shop and car shop; air brake repairmen; car repairmen; car inspectors; tender repairmen; hostlers; boiler washers; stay-bolt inspectors; engine housemen; locomotive inspectors; flue repairmen; steam shovel runners; steam shovel cranimen; boiler inspectors, locomotive boilers; stenographers having had railway experience; railway statistical clerks; railway report clerks; railway file clerks; ticket agents."

Mr. F. P. Lowry, of Paris, is County Chairman of Reserve Labor Committee and will give any information desired.

ONE DOLLAR FOR HAIRCUT; FIFTY CENTS FOR SHAVE!

One dollar for a hair cut and 50 cents for a shave will be the standard price if barbers accept the suggestion of the Barber Supply Dealers' Association, a national organization which held its annual meeting in Chicago. A statement made public in relation to the suggested advance in rates said: "Hair-cutting has always been done at too cheap a price, and most of our people feel that this is one branch of the work that should be paid for at a decent, respectable rate."

The price of hair cuts in Newark, Ohio, will be 50 cents after September 1, while shaves will be 20 cents. The local barbers' union decided to raise the price, claiming it was necessary to keep barbers from leaving to accept employment elsewhere at higher wages.

MICKIE SAYS

YOU MUSTN'T THINK WE'RE CARELESS JUST BECAUSE YOU FIND A TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR IN THE PAPER ONCE IN A WHILE. MY GOSH, WITH THE BILLIONS OF CHANCES THERE IS IT GET THINGS WRONG. IT'S A WONDER WE DON'T MAKE MORE ERRORS THAN WE DO!



Food Administration Publishes Price List As Guide to Consumers

Through courtesy of the Bourbon county papers the Food Administration will each week publish a price list of the most important and necessary foodstuffs. These prices are absolutely fair, being based on the percentage recommended by the Government and any and all violations should be promptly reported to the County Food Administrator:

CONSUMER PAYS	
Wheat Flour, retailer pays 75c per 12 lb sack	80c to 83c per 12 lb. sack or 7c in bulk
Rye Flour, retailer pays 8 to 8 1-3c lb	9c to 9 1-2c lb.
Corn Flour, retailer pays 6 to 6 1-2c lb	7c to 8 1-2c lb.
Corn Meal, retailer pays 5 1-2c to 5 3-4c lb	7c to 7 1-2c lb.
Barley Flour, retailer pays 6 1-2c to 7c lb	8 1-3 to 9c lb.
Rice Flour, retailer pays 11 1-2 to 12c lb	14 1-2 to 15c lb.
Oat Meal, dealer pays 16 2-3c per 2 lb. package	21c to 23c package
Rolled Oats, dealer pays 10 1-2 per 20 oz package	13 1-2 to 14c package
Rice (Fancy Head) retailer pays 11 1-2 to 12c lb	15c to 16c lb
Rice (1 lb. package), retailer pays 12 1-2c per lb	15 1-2c to 16 2-3 lb
Granulated Sugar, retailer pays 8 1-3 f.o.b. Paris	9c to 9 1-2c lb
Lard (bulk), retailer pays 29c lb	32 to 35c lb
Evaporated Milk (small) retailer pays 5c to 5 1-2c	6c to 7c can
Evaporated milk (large), retailer pays 11c to 11 1-2c can	14c to 15c can
Canned Corn (standard), retailer pays 12 1-2c to 13c can	17c to 19c can
Canned Tomatoes, retailer pays 19c to 20c can	27c to 29c can
Canned Salmon (pink) retailer pays 19c to 20c can	27c to 29c can
Canned Salmon (red), retailer pays 25 1-2c to 26c can	35c to 38c can
Corn Syrup, retailer pays 70c to 71c gal	90c to 95c gal
Cheese, retailer pays 29c lb	40c per lb.

Low prices refer to cash and carry system; high prices refer to credit and delivery system. The greater cost of the credit and delivery system justifies the greater profit.

Merchants are still governed by the fifty-fifty plan: No person is allowed to buy from the merchant more than six pounds of flour per month per each member of the family and this amount must always be sold with an equal amount of substitutes.

Every one is urged to practice the greatest economy in the use of sugar. No family is allowed over 2 pounds per month per each member of the household. No family will be allowed in the aggregate more than 25 pounds for home canning purposes.

Please report all violations of the Food Administration rules.
L. D. MITCHELL,
Bourbon County Food Administrator.

NEW DRAFT TO AFFECT 250,000 KENTUCKIANS.

The first call for Kentucky selectives under the provisions of the Administration's man power bill, extending the draft ages, will be issued probably the latter part of November, Maj. Henry F. Rhodes, head of the selective service in Kentucky, said.

If the bill passes, as urged by the Administration—extending the ages from 18 to 45 years—Maj. Rhodes estimates that between 240,000 and 250,000 men will be affected in Kentucky. Of this number, he said, 75,000 or 80,000 men will pass the physical examination and be ready for a call to the colors.

With the extension of the draft ages, he said, there is little probability of deferred classes being called at all. Youths who have attained their twenty-first birthday since June 5 last will be called into service the latter part of September or the first of October.

Ten thousand men qualified for general military service will be called the first week in September, and there are enough men in Class 1 at present to fill this call.

In addition to this call for registrants qualified for general service, between 1,500 and 2,000 men held for special or limited service will also be called the latter part of this month or the first of September. About half of the number called will go to Camp Wheeler, Macon, Ga.

Maj. Rhodes said he has just received notice that 3,150,000 forms had been shipped him by the War Department, and these forms must be distributed by his office to various local boards throughout the State.

Plans for the registration next month, as provided by the man power bill, are now almost complete, Maj. Rhodes said. Names of all the men who will act as registrars in the 120 counties are now in his hands.

DOGS HELP TAKE DRAFT ON HIS 3,000 MILE TRIP.

Leland L. Hudson, a select from Paxson, Alaska, 200 miles north of Fairbanks, arrived at Camp Lewis, Tacoma, Wash., after a trip of more than 3,000 miles in which he traveled by dog team, buckboard, mail barge, river steamer, railway and coastwise vessel.

Due to a mistaken idea on the part of the registrar at Paxson, that all men who registered there were obliged to give their address "in the States" Hudson gave his mother's address in Seattle. His card was sent there, and on May 22 he was ordered by the Seattle Board to report there for duty. He asked for a two-weeks' extension because a boat did not leave Fairbanks until late in June, but he received a reply to "take the first train or be classed as a deserter."

The nearest railway is at White Horse, more than 1,200 miles away. He left Paxson, May 26, going 42 miles by dog team in two days, in which he went through a blizzard; then 72 miles by buckboard in two days, in which he had four relays of horses; down the Tanana River and through the Bates rapids for 100 miles on a mail barge and arrived at Fairbanks June 2. He took a steamer for Dawson, June 20, and went 900 miles down the Tanana and up the Yukon, arriving at White Horse, July 5. While on the Yukon, which makes a wide bend and goes north of the Arctic circle, Hudson, with 30 other selectees who were going to Fort Yukon, drilled on the up-

Private School Opening

Mrs. Sutherland's Private School will open on Monday, September 2nd. Number of pupils limited. (20-1f)

FOR SALE

Nice pony and cart for sale. Also a pony colt. Call at the Alamo box office. (23-3f)

WANTED

Registered drug clerk, with references. Address, THE FAYETTE DRUG CO., 16-4f) Lexington, Ky.

For Rent.

Modern cottage of six rooms; bath; gas; electric lights; garage; next to Twelfth and High streets. DR. F. P. CAMPBELL, Paris, Ky. Cumberland Phone 142. (28-1f)

Farm For Rent.

My farm of 556 acres, near Ewalt's Cross Roads, in Bourbon county. Privilege to seed this fall. None but perfectly reliable parties need apply. Money rent. W. E. HIBLER, 312 E. High Street, Lexington, Ky. (6-1f)

For Rent.

Nice Main street flat in second story. Has all modern improvements. Call on or address, MRS. MARIA LYONS, (2-1f) 918 Main St., Paris, Ky.

IRON

We pay highest prices for iron junk, hides and wool. MUNICH & WIDES & CO., Eighth St., Paris, Ky., Cumb. Phone 374. (23-1f)

Civil Service Examinations.

Government Civil Service Examinations in Kentucky, August and September. Government Clerk, Railway Mail, Teacher, Immigrant Inspector, Typewriter, Research Clerk. Experience unnecessary. Men and women desiring government positions write for free particulars, J. C. Leonard (former Civil Service Examiner), 460 Kenos Building, Washington. (16-4f)

Protect Your Eyes From Sun's Glare

If planning an outing at the sea shore or on the water this summer, have a care for your eyes, for exposure to excessively brilliant light will sometimes bring on inflammation of the eyes. Amber and Crooks' glasses will prevent this form of eyestrain and will add much comfort to the wearer. If you are an eye-glass wearer this can be ground in your regular correction, also any other shades if desired. Give us a call at our new offices, Suite 205-206 First National Bank Building.

Dr. Wm. Riley Franklin

Suite 205-6 First National Bank, Both Phones, Paris, Ky.

Wanted--Junk.

We pay the following prices for junk, which we guarantee the best prices to be obtained anywhere in the State. Send us your shipments: Rags, \$3.60 per hundred pounds. Mixed Iron, \$1.00 per hundred pounds. Wrought Iron, \$1.10 per hundred pounds. Heavy Cast, \$1.10 per hundred pounds. Bones, \$1.20 per hundred pounds. Heavy Copper, 23c per pound. Light Copper, 21c per pound. Mixed Heavy Brass, 21c per pound. Light Brass, 12c per pound. Lead, 6 1-2c per pound. Zinc, 5 1-2c per pound. Aluminum, 24c per pound. Boots and Shoes, 7 1-2c per pound. Trimmed Articles, 5 1-2c per pound. Inner Tubes, 11c per pound. Green Salt Hides, 15c per pound. Green Hides, 16c per pound. Calfskins, 27c per pound. Horse Hides, \$6.50 for No. 1's. Lambskins, \$2.00. Full Woolled Sheepskins, \$3.00. Shearings, \$1.50. All F. O. B. Lexington. We also purchase old and new feathers, for which we pay the highest price. Send us samples. SPYRER & SON, Lexington, Ky.

Master's Sale

BOURBON CIRCUIT COURT.

Minnie C. Carpenter, Etc., Plaintiff.

Vs.—Notice of Sale.

Gladys A. Smith, Defendant.

Pursuant to an order of sale in the above styled action, made at the June, 1918 term, the undersigned will, on

Saturday, Sept. 7, 1918,

on, or near the premises hereinafter described, about the hour of 3 p. m., expose to public sale the property lying and being in Millersburg, Kentucky, and described as follows:

That certain house and lot in Millersburg, Kentucky, on Trigg Street, fronting thereon 60 feet, and running back therefrom to the Cemetery, and adjoining the property of Owen Ingles on one side and the property of John Leer on the other, and being the same property conveyed to testator, F. F. Hurst, by Sue James, by deed of record in the office of the Clerk of the Bourbon County Court.

Lot is about 60 feet front and extends back same width about 250 or 275 feet. The residence is two-story frame, modern and very substantial. Four rooms and hall on lower floor; also four rooms and hall above. Good cellar; back porch, latticed in; cement walk around house; good cistern; outside summer kitchen; wash-room and coal house, new stable and buggy house or garage; some fruit trees.

TERMS—Sale will be made upon credits of six and twelve months for equal parts of the purchase money. The purchaser to execute two bonds of even date with sale, with good surety to be approved by the Master, and bearing interest at the rate of 6% per annum from date and due in six and twelve months as aforesaid. O. T. HINTON, Master Commissioner Bourbon Circuit Court. (aug20-27-sept3)